

CENTRALIZES POWER, IN GENERAL GOETHALS

Appointed to Serve as Director of War Transportation and Storage.

CONSOLIDATES 5 BUREAUS.

Goethals in Also Quartermaster-General, Directing Supply, Subsistence and Pay Dept. of Army.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Reorganization of the war department, begun with the creation last month of the war council of high general officers, advanced a step further to-day with the appointment by Secretary Baker of Major-General George Goethals, acting quartermaster-general, to serve also as director of war department transportation and storage. Wide economies in the use of cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization in one agency of functions heretofore exercised by five departmental bureaus independently.

Behind the announcement stands the probability that army purchasing also will be drawn together under a central control. Steps to this end are under consideration, but legislation may be required to carry it out. The question of finding a man for the job, however, already has been taken up. Some officers think the duty should be placed under the general staff, but others believe a separate office should be created, to be filled by a civilian of national reputation for transportation. It is practically certain, however, that should a civilian be appointed, he would be commissioned as a general officer, subject to all army law.

General Goethals as acting quartermaster-general directs the supply, subsistence and pay departments of the army, supplemented by the embarkation and other services already established in his office, each with a general officer in charge. Under to-day's order he will, in addition, supervise transportation of all ordnance engineers, signal corps, aviation service and coast artillery material as well as quartermaster supplies and troops. All bureaus heretofore independent in this regard have been directed to coordinate their work with the director of transportation. He in turn will deal with the director of the roads, the shipping board or any other centralized agency for transportation of stores, presenting complete schedules of cars and tonnage needed and working out routing and storage so as to get the most efficient use of the nation's facilities.

Secretary Baker said to-day he had not heard that war department officials were tying up thousands of freight cars, adding to the congestion of railroads and terminals, and that under Director McAdoo's recent order, the department faced demurrage charges of \$10 a day per car. He added, however, that the department should "take pot luck with the whole country" on the demurrage question and be compelled to unload at once any cars it was using for storage purposes.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Third Annual Vermont Conference to Be Held in Rutland January 23 and 24.—Gov. Graham to Speak.

Rutland, Jan. 7.—The third annual Vermont conference of charities and corrections will be held here January 23 and 24. The afternoon program on Wednesday, January 23, will be held at the Women's club when an address by Governor Horace F. Graham will be delivered. The Hon. W. J. Van Patten of Burlington will deliver the president's address. Secretary W. H. Jeffrey of Montpelier will speak on "The State Board of Corrections." The Hon. E. Weeks of Middlebury, director of State institutions, will discuss "The Needs of the Unfortunates." The Children's Patriotic League will be the subject of Miss Lena C. Ross of Rutland, State president of the league.

In the evening, at the high school assembly hall, the program will be as follows: "The State as the Great Community," Robert A. Woods, South End House, Boston; "The National Conference of Social Work," Social Problems of War-time, Robert C. Dexter, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal.

Thursday, January 24, at the Women's club, the following program will be given: Morning session, 9:30, business; 9:00, "Public Health Service," Mrs. Frances R. Wyman, Manchester Center; Dr. Charles F. Dalton, Burlington, secretary of Vermont State Board of Health; 10:00, discussion; 10:15, "Boys and Girls Clubs and School Gardens," Edwin L. Ingalls, Burlington, State club leader; 10:45, discussion; 11:00, "The 1917 National Conference of Social Work," Fredrick B. Brown, superintendent of N. E. Home for Little Wanderers; 11:30, "Modern Health Crusaders," H. W. Slocum, Burlington, secretary of Vermont Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis; 12:00, business.

MINISTERS PROTEST.

Believe Schools Should Not Be Closed Because of Fuel Scarcity.

Woodstock, Jan. 8.—The following message has been forwarded to the State fuel administrator:

"We, the undersigned, ministers of churches in the town of Woodstock, desire to register our protest against the closing of the schools of the State because of the scarcity of fuel. The President has expressed himself most strongly that, facing such great tasks in the near future, our educational process must not suffer from neglect or encroachments. We feel that the continuance of our school program is vastly more important than many other enterprises which seemingly have not been affected by the coal shortage. Far better to restrict the number of shows in the moving picture houses; far better to suspend temporarily club and lodge meetings and postpone or cancel some of the dances and other entertainments; far better to close all licensed saloons and barrooms than the schools may have their supplies of fuel. The churches are glad to bear their proportion of the common burden and are holding services in vestries or by other adjustments seeking to conserve fuel; but other organizations ought to be willing to share the sacrifice, and the schools entrusted with the training of our future citizens, should be the last to feel the pressure of national emergency.

"Rev. R. W. Barstow, Congregational; Rev. A. H. Morrill, Christian; Rev. W. C. Christie, Methodist; of Woodstock; Rev. C. E. Ladd, Congregational, of Pomfret."

U. S. GUARDS WANTED.

Desirable service for older men. Recruits must be over draft age, 32 years or over. These guards will be organized for the protection of the larger utility plants and members will be assigned to duty in or near their home, in as far as practicable. Recruits will be enlisted at Fort Sherman, Mass.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROGRAM AS RELATED TO CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Woodrow Wilson's address to Congress to-day defining the peace terms of the United States is as follows, the full text being given:

Gentlemen of the Congress.—Once more, as repeatedly before the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents have been invited for the purpose of ascertaining where it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT DEFINITE.
The Russian representatives presented to me a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers on their part presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible to liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory the military forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which are at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose while the concrete terms of actual settlement have been suggested by the military and naval leaders who have no desire but to take what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

WHICH PARTY IS SPEAKING?

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of practicality. Whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments, or for the minority minorities which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war.

The Russian representatives have indicated a spirit of modern democracy that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors and all the world has been audience, as we desired. To whom are we listening? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the Russians and of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and deny that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest against subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact to both, unconquered and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and important questions. The answer to them depends the peace of the world.

ALLIES SHOULD REPLY.

But, whatever the result of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to thrust the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world in general and in terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has permitted himself to continue in an admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain.

TEUTONS NOT DEFINITE.

There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of frankness, is that of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue in this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond peradventure, that objects of the vital

sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them as right and imperative as he does.

There is moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which he troubled the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless. It would seem, before the grim power of Germany which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, what is humane, and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal humanitarian sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what if anything our purpose, and our spirit differs from theirs. And I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby they may be permitted to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and peace.

NO SECRET UNDERSTANDINGS.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace which they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone; and the day of secret covenants entered into in the name of peace, between governments and likely to be unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts are not blinded by the lust of power, and who is not a slave to the dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered the war program, the right of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence.

WHAT U. S. IS FIGHTING FOR.

What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; that it be made a better world for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the simple souls of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others, it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and the program is the only possible program, as we see it, this:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. The removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.
5. A free open-minded and absolute impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions as sovereignty, the interests of the populations concerned, must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national destiny and so secure a sincere and equal welcome into the society of free nations under conditions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.

The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs and of their integrity and devotion to the test.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the law and their own ability to keep it and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured; should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of justice and equity, and the international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be given an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Poland state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by the international covenant.

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be immediate parties of the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

NO MALICE TOWARD GERMANY.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight, and we will fight until they are accepted; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program removes. We have no jealousy of Germany, and we have no intention in this program that causes it. We could gather no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her right of power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile armies of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in conditions of justice and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept peace of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

KNOW WHERE WE STAND NOW.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must insist, that Germany should make a preliminary to any intelligent dealing with her on our part that we should know whom our spokesmen speak for and that they should be able to speak for her when they speak to us whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose record is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle has been stated, and the program is outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Unless they be stronger or weaker, they are to be equal. It is the principle of devotion to their lives and to the things they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come and they are ready to put their own strength and their own integrity and devotion to the test.

COAL DIVERTED TO NEW ENGLAND

Garfield Directs Three Companies to Turn Tonnage This Way.

BUFFALO UP IN ARMS.

The Three Companies Mentioned Furnish 90 per Cent. of Soft Coal to That City and Niagara Frontier.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Fuel Administrator Garfield to-day ordered the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal company, the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Coal company and the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. to divert their coal tonnage to New England. These three companies are said to furnish more than 90 per cent. of the soft coal used in Buffalo, on the Niagara frontier and in the interior of New York State.

If the order becomes effective, it was declared that Buffalo and the Niagara frontier would face a coal famine within three days. The city water works, running now on coal confiscated for its use by the county fuel commissioner, would have to seek a new source of supply. Should the water works have to shut down all fire insurance in Buffalo would be cancelled.

Much of the power the war industries of the city is furnished by the local electric company which generates current with coal obtained from the companies involved. The plant also supplies power to the trolley systems in the city. Almost every manufacturing interest in Buffalo sent telegrams of protest to Mr. Garfield to-night and many representatives of the city started for Washington to appeal against this order.

OLD BANK PRESIDENT RETIRES

A. W. Woodworth, of Enosburg Falls, Aged 85 Years, Refuses Re-election.—Bancball and Noting Fan.

Enosburg Falls, Jan. 8.—The oldest bank president in the United States retired to-day, when A. W. Woodworth, president of the First National bank since its establishment in 1906, refused re-election. He is in his 85th year, but despite his age has attended to the business of the bank every day and is but little enfeebled by his years.

Mr. Woodworth is one of the most remarkable men for his years in this State. He has been always keenly interested in town and county affairs. He was prominent in the building of the Mississippi Valley railroad.

He has a very youthful enthusiasm for baseball and has frequently attended the world series. Later he developed a fondness for motoring and has even at times driven the car himself. He is a great admirer of Larry Gardner and has been to see him play many times.

YOUTH PLEADS GUILTY TO LARCENY IN CALAIS

Montpelier, Jan. 8.—Edward Potescia, who claimed his home was in Rhode Island, was brought into court this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff H. C. Lawson on the charge of larceny of articles from the house of Mrs. Alma Leonard in Calais, Monday morning. He pleaded guilty and the matter was left with the court pending investigation. He claimed he was 15 years of age, therefore, under the laws of Vermont, the case would have to be handled in juvenile court. The authorities are getting in touch with his relatives in Rhode Island, where he was born, and hungry and wanted to get something to eat and broke into the house, which was unoccupied at the time. He was arrested at the Central Vermont station last evening by Officer E. D. Sloan.

JUDGE BUTLER'S ILLNESS CAUSES COURT'S RECESS

Middlebury, Jan. 8.—The work of the December term of the Addison county court was to have been resumed at ten o'clock this forenoon in the grand jury room in the court house building, but owing to the illness of Judge Fred M. Butler of Rutland, who is presiding for the term, a further recess was announced by the assistant judges until two o'clock Monday, January 8.

FAMOUS LANDMARK AT NIAGARA FALLS BURNS

International Hotel Destroyed—House Visited by Lafayette.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The International Hotel, one of the landmarks of Niagara Falls, was destroyed by fire to-day and the International theatre and adjoining building, was badly damaged. The damage is estimated at \$500,000, covered by insurance. One fireman suffered several broken ribs when a ladder fell, another fireman and a telephone line man were overcome by smoke and are in hospital.

The fire started in the kitchen of the hotel and spread rapidly to the top story. Then it worked around the L shaped building to the front. Firemen from towns across the river Canadian border and from Buffalo, N. Y., were called in to fight the fire. A double wall separating the hotel from the theatre building prevented spread of the fire.

It had been reported recently that the government was to take over the international hotel for use as a war hospital. The hotel, formerly the Eagle Tavern, had a history dating back more than a century. General Lafayette, when he visited the United States in 1824, was entertained at the tavern, Daniel Webster was a frequent guest, and many members of European royal families had visited the hotel. President McKinley took luncheon at the hotel on the day that he was assassinated in 1901. The hotel was rebuilt in 1905.

SHORT AND SHARP.

The Austrians and Germans are already preparing to export wheat from the Alps for spring vegetables. It is "up to" the Allies either to gather these crops or keep the enemy from doing so.—Springfield Republican.

Daily our sympathies enlarge for the exiled Carr. He must have had his troubles.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"You are a guest of her parents, or any way the bride has amused herself for a little home cooking."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He new restrictions for aliens will make some of them wish that they had decamped before this while others will be sorry they did not take out their first papers of naturalization.—Portland Express.

To Advertise for work is to find work—if there is any useful thing that you can do well.

PACIFIST PASTOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Rev. C. H. Waldron Arraigned at Brattleboro—Refuses Advice of His Attorneys.

Brattleboro, Jan. 8.—"Not consciously guilty," is the way the Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor pleaded to the reading of the indictment in the United States court this afternoon which charged him with sedition. Judge Harland B. Howe of St. Johnsbury required him to stand again and as responded simply "not guilty."

The Rev. Mr. Waldron is the "pacifist pastor" who recently was made to hold the United States flag and sing the "Star Spangled Banner" by incensed citizens of Windsor because of his alleged unpatriotic attitude. After the event he resigned his pastorate.

The grand jury indicted him and he was placed under bonds of \$1,000 to appear to-day. Both attorneys engaged by Mr. Waldron, Rufus E. Brown of Burlington and Fred Bicknell of Windsor, withdrew from the case when the trial was about to start stating that their client refused to agree to their advice as to the proper course to pursue.

Judge Howe then appointed Attorney Robert C. Bacon of Brattleboro and after the indictment was read court took a recess until to-morrow morning. The indictment charges that the respondent advised young men not to enlist; that he told various persons that no Christian could observe the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing President Wilson to increase the military establishment of the United States; that he distributed copies of an allegorical pamphlet which discouraged participation in the war. Mr. Bacon stated in court that his client denied the things charged against him.

INVESTIGATE C. V. FIRE

Loss of over \$1,000 Caused by Incendiary in Passenger Repair Shop at St. Albans.

St. Albans, Jan. 8.—Although the officials of the Central Vermont railway are reticent about the matter, it is understood that an investigation of the fire which broke out in the passenger repair shop Monday evening was in progress to-day. There were enough mysterious circumstances in connection with the fire to make it appear that it was no accident. It was the work of an incendiary. One week ago last Sunday night the section of the large chain of buildings occupied as a blacksmith shop was burned to the ground and but for the prompt discovery of the flames last night there would undoubtedly have been more serious consequences.

Revised estimates to-day place the loss considerably higher than was supposed last night. It will probably be between \$1,000 and \$1,500. About forty men are employed in the shop and they were at work as usual to-day.

ELECTS CADY PRESIDENT.

Patrons' Co-operative Fire Insurance Company Has Annual Meeting.

Middlebury, Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the Patrons' Co-operative Fire Insurance company was held this afternoon. The directors are: Henry Beiden of Shoreham, F. C. Rawson of Whiting, W. L. But of Salisbury, Edward Nichols of Bridport, W. W. Poole of Cornwall, W. N. Cady of Middlebury, H. Stannard of Fair Haven, J. H. Edmond of Manchester, N. S. Mitchell of Fair Haven, E. A. Ferguson of Bristol, E. A. Adams of Addison, D. W. Edy of Monkton, A. G. Wright of Vergennes, H. L. Hurd of Middlebury and H. Wheeler of Burlington. The officers chosen are: President, Willis N. Cady; vice-president, H. Stannard; secretary, Abner Foote; treasurer, Edward Nichols.

CAPITAL POULTRY ASSO. TO HAVE ANNUAL SHOW

Montpelier, Jan. 8.—The annual show of the Capital Poultry association, Inc., will take place next week in the city hall. The entries indicate that in spite of the cold weather of the last few days there will be a large number of entries. The association has not yet arrived that the association is in hope to ascertain before the closing.

LITTLE LAD'S FATAL COAST.

Bellows Falls, Jan. 4.—Walter Moshinski, aged six, son of Frank Moshinski, a Polish laborer, coasted into the drivers of a moving B. & M. locomotive in the North Walpole yard this afternoon and was probably fatally injured. Both legs have been amputated at the Rockingham hospital and other serious injuries make his recovery doubtful.

12-INCH WATER MAIN BURSTS ON BROADWAY

New York Having Its Share of Cold Weather Trouble.

New York, Jan. 8.—All telegraph wires entering the Postal Telegraph building at Broadway and Murray street, including the trunk lines, were put out of commission to-night when a 12-inch water main burst in Broadway just in front of the building.

The cellar of the building was flooded with seven feet of water. Power, lighting, and heating plants were paralyzed and telephone communication was cut off. The main burst while firemen were battling with a four alarm fire in Mulberry street and a two alarm blaze in Broadway, which broke out simultaneously to-night. Water mains also burst in 11th and 12th streets near West street, flooding an area covering many blocks. Geyzers shot 30 feet into the air and it was difficult to stop the flow of water. The water was running at high pressure because of the two fires.

A two-foot embankment erected along the enemy alien dead line in West street prevented the water from running into cellars and it took more than 12 hours to pump the water out.

The Mulberry street fire started in a paper box factory, but soon spread to adjoining tenements driving 26 families into the street in the bitter cold. The Broadway fire was on the two top floors of a five-story loft building.

CROUP AT MIDNIGHT WELL IN MORNING.

"A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup, about midnight," writes M. T. Davis, Bennington, Vt. "They came to my store and got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. Before morning the child had entirely recovered." Use only Foley's, for croup, whooping cough and grip. J. W. O'Sullivan, 39 Church street.

MISSISSIPPI RATIFIES 'DRY' AMENDMENT

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 8.—Fifteen minutes after the subject was presented in Governor Bilbo's message to the State Legislature both houses to-day ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. Only eight dissenting votes were cast.

The Mississippi Assembly is the first to act upon the proposed amendment. In the lower house the vote was 35 to 3 and in the Senate 22 to 5. Representatives from Warren county, in which Vicksburg is located cast the only negative votes in the House. In the Senate the votes were from scattered districts.

SOME SEVERE FASHIONS ARE SET FOR 1918

Secrecy of Cloth and Leather Affects the Styles.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Three shades of suits for men and one grade of silk for women.

The Council of National Defense has declared itself in favor of such an arrangement as a measure of war-time economy.

Due to the scarcity of cloth and leather the commercial economy section has recommended most severe fashions for 1918. Shirts and neck makers will be asked to limit the production to one shade of black and two shades of tan shoes that will reach just above the ankle. For summer wear only low cut oxfords are recommended.

Short skirts have been recommended for women but unless some measure of restraint is exercised it is feared the women will lengthen their shoe tops accordingly. The commercial economy section is in favor of more silk hosiery and less shoe leather. In England there are just the kind of shoes available for business men and men of fashion. They cost about \$12 a suit and differ principally in color.

The Council of National Defense is working on standard shoes and suits. The men's suits will be in three shades, gray, black and indigo blue and in this country don't promise they will ever get men's suits down to \$12 during the war.

Explains Inheritance Tax.

Montpelier, Jan. 3.—The Judges of probate met in the witnesses room of the county court this morning in conference with Charles Plummer, tax collector, tax commissioner, who explained to them the working of the inheritance act as passed recently by the federal government. Each judge has been working upon the tax as he interpreted the law with the result that the different States were being used by the other States. The tax commission of each State is now explaining the law to the judges.

KETCHUM WANTS NEW TRIAL

Insanity in Family Claimed for Bennington Man Found Guilty of Murder—Execution Ordered.

Montpelier, Jan. 8.—The argument in the case of State vs. Frank Ketchum, in which the respondent makes a petition to the supreme court for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, occurred Tuesday morning. The newly discovered evidence as set forth by Collins Graves of Bennington for the respondent was that the respondent's mother was twice married and that from her first marriage was born a child, a half-sister to the respondent, who is now and always will be an inmate of the Brattleboro retreat or a similar institution, being hopelessly insane; that his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Wescott, was an opium fiend who attempted suicide; that his grandfather was surly and crazed and made attempts to commit suicide; that his father was a morphine fiend and a drinking man; that his mother was abused when in delicate health; all of which goes to show, it is claimed, that the respondent could not have premeditated murder, which, it is claimed, he did. He is now in the workhouse, electrocuted at Windsor in the week of March, in which the first Monday appears, after the first day of that month, having been found guilty of having murdered the late Chief Justice of the State, John B. Bennington, September 16, 1916.

Frank Archibald, argued that this evidence could have been presented before and that it was accumulative. Following the arguments those in the Orleans county court of H. T. Seaver at Bennington, La. and trustees were argued by W. W. Reiden, Frank Thompson and E. A. Cook. In the lower court a verdict of \$5,000 was